There are many places to which visitors to Saratern should turn their footsteps in that vicinity, and there is no spot more begutiful in its primitive rethie new in a two bours' ride on the new Admon-Radroad, running from Saratoga to Thurman, only ten makes from Lake George. This road runs through the most romantic part of the adirondant. country on this slope of that range, winding rough the mountains and skirting, for many forty miles, the banks of the Hudson, atmost to its source, d the wild and lovely river, Schroon, its principal tributary at this point. At Luxerne, where the "lordly Histson" is not more than twenty feet wide. is the celebrated Hadley Falls and the famous Hudson Company puip mili, where paper material is made from poplar trees, it is an interest-ing sight to see large billets of wood thrown into the hopper at one end of the mackage and coming out at the other an endless wheet of paper. The water power here is immensetake or a day's fishing will repay the visitor for a trip to Luzerne and the Adriondacks. pienty of deer and bear in this country also. A party of irrocklyn sportsmen shot four deer and a tine specimen of a bear on the mountains near Warrensourg last week. Luzerne has a very good hotel, remoung last week. Luzerne has a very good hotel, kept by if. G. Rockwell, Jr., one of a hotel family as well known in these parts as the Lelands and Stetsons are all over the universe. The scenery of river and mountain, on the line of the Astrondack Railroad, is soperly, and it can be all enjoyed in one day by taking the morning train at Saratoga for Thurman station and returning in the evening. There are now stopping at Rockwell's Hotel, Luzerne, while their families, from New York, the following people:—Thomas Whitams, Fresident of the People's Bank; Mr. Andrews, J. P. Tweed, Isaac Bronson, Mr. Norwood, Messrs, North, Morton, Thomas S. Pope. wood, a.essrs. North, Morton, Thomas S. Pope, B. P. Saxion, and Messrs. Osborne, of Brooklyn, and Horace Howel, of Palladelphan. Nearly every room in the house and cottage is engaged for the season. There was a double celebration on this ane of road on Saturday—the Typer ons Fourth? and the opening of the road were both combined in due honor paid to them in an audress delivered as Stony Creek by Mr. N. B. La Ban, afte nember of Assembly for Warren—son-in-law by the war of Commonore Vangerbit—whose heautiful residence stands on the verge of Lake Luzerne.

me, my return visit to Saratoga I find that interest-valage all alive. It has waked up from its , rubose its eyes and looks as 2ay as the morn-All the notes may received angle accessions of a since the sun began to shine every day. We Strings have been discovered—the Hathorne ing. All the notes have received large accessions of guests since the sun began to shine every day. I we new springs have been discovered—the Hathorne, in the rear of Congress Had, and a good sulphur spring cose to the old Hamilton Spring. All Saratogat village will become one grand spring some of these days, and then we can dispense with the president of the village, the board of trustees and all that sor of thing. The band has arrived at the Union Hotel, and in the matter of dancing everything is giorious, itality hose on orcheston discourses at this hotel. On Tuesday the Chremon will be entirened by Perkins Boston Band, and Congress Hail will also give its melodious strains to the evening breeze on the same day. As for the Columbian, Jerome Leland supplies all that is necessary in the way of melody; his plano, his genial companionship, and the "chime of Saratoga belies" which are always to be found ringing about him when Terpsichore summons the beauty, lashion and life of Saratoga together at any hotel when a hop is in order. It is all the same to Jerome Leland. There is a dance every night now at the Union.

Union.

A brilliant time is coming for Saratoga, as you will see. On the 22d of July the Seventh regiment win be here, and will open the Union Hotel new bailroom with Grainfila's band and 600 military braves. Heaven help the ladies! This will be perhaps the crowning scene in Saratoga this season. The Unioa Guizen Corps, commander by Captam T. M. Davies, formerly leutenant colonel of the Fourteenth volunteers, will be here on the 9th of Angust to encamp for ten days on the grounds east of the Cemelery. This will duceed the races, which commandees the 4th, and will be the best sport for many years in point of horses and attendance. The Carendon is filling up every hour with an elegant company, congress Hall, the Columbian, the American and the Marvin House—the latter of which is not only conveniently located near the rainroad depot, but is kept by Mr. Schneider in admirable style—are all doing a good business. Teams are lively on the streets. The Lancy stories of the Union and Congress Hotels during the summer—have spread their attractions for customers, and are doing well. In a brief sentence, Saratoga is alive, and the surroundings, placed within reach of the visitors by the Adrondack Railroad, are an additional leature to this favorite watering place. A brilliant time is coming for Saratoga, as you will

WHITE SELPHER SPRINGS.

Grandeur of the Scenery-Delightful Walks and Drives-The Springs in a Political Point of View-The Chief Justice and His Southern Admirers-His Excellency Blacque Bey-A Rumored Important Meeting of Northern and Southern Politicians-The Chesapenke and Obio Railroad.

WHITE SCLUBER SPRINGS. | GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. Va., July 3, 1863. ere is one place more than another where the atter a cool and delightful temperature, no matter from want section of the country, can enjoy himself or herself it is here at these famous and beautifu bles a vast and, as it were, beautiful, natural amphi theare, formed by the towering Alleghanies, from the peaks of which the snow has but recently disappeared, even in this warm climate. Delightful breezes, laden with a thousand fragrances, are wafted from the mountain tops, cool-ing and exhibitating in a degree that reminds one of Paradise; and the visitor becomes so intoxicated with the seenery and beauties here that he sighs with regret when contemplating his departure a the close of the season. Under the management of the close of the season. Under the management of the Messes, Peyton, the enterpresing proprietors, the White Sulphur, not even in the palmy past of antebellum days, displayed mere taste in its buildings, enclosures and surroundings. You are not cooped up, or confined to the narrow limits of a hotel, however large such an establishment might be-and there is one here which for size, elegance and convetience can scarcely be surpassed. But oesides this surrounding it on all sides, are beautiful white this, surrounding it on ad sides, are beautiful white cultages, each with its neas and instricted garden plot in front, whole knaisome lawns, dotted with frees covered with naturely most beautiful foliage, in some places forming arbors with sense beneath, make the place eachiability beyond consention. Then the cottages are divided into rows," with uppropriate name, and as the visitor arrive you can hear some who spent sessons here in the oast loguire eagerly for enaries in virginia row," "New York row," "Audiants row," "Paltamore row," "New York row," or "Paradise" the mane one range of cottages is known by, as the lease may be. There never was more discusse or beauty about the place that there is now. It is namerous serpenhine walks and drives work never more smooth or treiting; its lawns were never more smooth or treiting; its lawns were never more smooth or treiting; if a lawns were never more smooth or treiting; if a lawns were never more proposed with self and verdant grass, for elde its, wide-training and ancient cash ever adard or one particle and more and are

That shading.

The injuries sustained by some or the collages from the crue! ravages and desolation of war had years of desole have been not only effectivity cound by the buildings are vasily improved, both is comport and appearance, through the indominable energy and good taste of the Messrs, Peyton, Nouland the analysis of the bigh representative character of its waters, its creatal horizont statistics and distorted associations—presents all and the circles and distorted associations—presents all and and overy respect, this grows mandons spanished because of the organ representative charges are falls where a secondary representations to possessed when, in taygone years, he care of the North as well as the south made to a common centre of remnon. They were won to meet her require of the North as well as the south made to a common centre of remnon. They were won to meet her regardly and they qualled in harmony as beating waters, beestined its classic, imaginapping a more party and they qualled in harmony as beating waters, or the regardle disease or reposed more the process of the regardle disease or reposed more the process of the regardle disease or reposed more than the recording standers of the regardle disease of the regardle disease

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

THE ADDRESSHARS AND LAKE LIZENSE.

New Railroad to Lake George—Splendid Security—The letter fludson and its Tribetaries—Saratoga Revived—Crawds of Visitors—Bands, Bails and fields.

Sanatoga, July 3, 1865.

There are many places to which visitors to Sara.

menty say and South with he d with for any and mest Presidency.

His Excellency Blacque Boy, Minister of Turkey, and his family and Secretary of Leganton, who attract a great deal of attention, are also among the guests, and as they have taken cottages for the entire season the Springs will not be devore of a currously to those who are not familiar with the appearance of an original representative.

The entire number of visitors now here is about the state of the country of the cou

The entire number of visitors now here is about 500, with a fair indication of reaching fae imprecedented number of 3,000 by the latter portion of the present month. It is rumored that an important meeting of pointfeans—promisent among them senator—Sprague, her butter and others—will assemble here to consult with Southern politicans on leading matters of public interest at an early day, this may have something to do with the formation of a new national party, and probably with the next Presidency, but exactly what it is now impossible to say.

Presidency, but exactly what it is now impossible to say.

A few days since the first train of cars that ran through on the Chesapeake and thio italicoad, just completed to the Springs, arrived with sixty passengers, and similar humbers are now daily transported here over that great route. This does away with the fatigue and anconvenience of staging over the roughest of monitain roads intherto experienced by visitors to the White Sulphur. The train now makes its requiair trips in twelve hours from Richmont and fatien from Washington, arriving here at hair-past eight in the evening.

Mr. R. C. Huntington, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Peck, Mr. Coburn and Mr. Emmons, New York capitalists, contractors and engineers, left here a day or two since on a tour of reconnoissance over the proposed route of the Chesapeake and Onlo Raifroad from this place to the Omo river. They went on horseoack and were accompanied by General Wickborn, president of the road, and other gentlemen, and they may prosecute their four to the location of this great railroad enterprise to the Kentucky line.

THE HOME OF HALLECK.

Guifferd-History of Its Early Settlers Where Halleck Lived-A Monument for the Poet-Its Dedication. GUILFORD, Coun., July 3, 1869.

Such graves as his are pligrim shrines.

Fitz-Greene Halleck on more than one occasion playfully boasted to the writer that there were none but gentlemen in his native town, and its early history shows, whatever may be the character of the Guilford people of the present day, that the town was certainly settled by a very superior class of young men, collected in England, chiefly from the counties of Kent and Sussex, with a few from Hunringdon and Cambridgeshire. All were educated and several were graduates of exford and Cambridge. They embarked for the New World in comnany with the Rev. Henry Whitneld, who had been a clergyman of the Church of England, accompanying the elequent preacher from a feeling of attachment to him and his teaching. He was a younger son of an eminent lawyer of the courts of Westminster, and after graduating at Oxford, was first fitted for the bar at the Inns of Court at London. His own predilections, however, induced him to become a clergyman, and he obtained the rich living of Ockley, in Surrey, where he officiated for twenty years. He became the friend and associate of such men as Colton, Goodwin, Hooker and Davenport, which led to his being cited before the Court of Star Chamber and Bishop Laud, so that eventually he became a Congregationalist, and found it conve nient, if not necessary, to depart hastily for New England. He had formed an acquaintance with a number of young gentlemen, who had become attached to his ministrations, and they organized a company for the settlement of a plantation on th north shore of Long Island Sound, in connection with George Fenwick's company. They assembled at London in May, 1639, and sailed together in a vessel of 350 tons for New Haven, in company with Gov-

of 350 tons for New Haven, in company with Governor Fenwick and his newly married wife, the widow of Lord Boteler. While on shipboard, on the list of June, 1639, Whitfield drew up and signed their plantation covenant, which is still preserved.

After a long voyage, they arrived at New Haven, and in August Whitfield and his company purchased of the Indians the lands comprising the present town of Guiford. The contract was dated August 26, and the deed was signed September 30, 1639. These papers, with a map made by the Indians, of the territory sold and the coast adjoining, are preserved by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Whitfield and his company commenced the settlement immediately, and soon after the Rev. John Higginson—who became his son-in-law—joined the new settlement; and in the organization of the charch he was constituted one of the seven pillars on which it was founded. The other five were:—Samuel Duborow, the magistrate, and afterwards the Iamous Lord Chancellor of England; Rev. John Hoadley, a graduate or Cambridge, and grandfather of Archishop John Hoadley, of Armaga, and Bishop Benjamin Hoadley, Rev. John Messham, the Irlend and relative of Governor George Fenwick; Rev. William Leete, afterwards Governor, first of the New Haven Colony and next of the Connecticut Colony; Rev. Janob Sheadle, alterwards the wealthiest merchant of Boston.

This was June 19, 1643. Whitfield returned to

of Boston.
This was June 19, 1643. Whitfield returned to England November, 1650, his son-in-law succeeding him and remaining as paster of the flock for ten years, when he went to Salem, Mass. The Rev. Joseph Eliot, a son of the fareous "Apostle to the Indians," and the ancester of the poet, succeeded Higguison, and remained in Guilford until his death in the year 1696.

The first settlers of Guilford came to New England when the hold of the Dissenters was broken from the mother country, so that taey settled the piace as an independent republic. They drew up their constitution, which is on record in the bandwriting of Duborow, and entirely independent of any other Power whatever. This beautiful document is complete in all its parts, providing for its executive, legislative and judiciary departments, the order of its courts, manner of holding meetings, provisions for electorship, &c.

The same spirit of local independence has survived to the present day and characterized the inhabitants during all the past, and it appears in the writings of Halleck, of which a striking instance is the fragment "Connecticut," which is more particularly a de-

Hallecs, of which a sirking instance is the fragment "Connecticut," which is more particularly a description of the characteristics of Guilford. The poet, as it is well known, spent the instituently gens of his quiet and uneventual career in his native town, and it was here in the Alderbuck Cometery, on the 2rd day of November, 1837, that his remains were laid teoderly away by those who loved him best, last year his friend and biographer, General Wilson, collected among the poet's troops of New York friends and admirers a sufficient sum to erect a noble monument over his grave, and on the sin instant that monument—a beautiful obelisk of granite eighteen feet in height—is to be formally dedicated. It is the first monument ever erected to an American poet of his friends. To use Halleck's own words in one of his immortal poets. "Since graves as his are pilgrim shrimes." and It is fitting that a token of gradeful appreciation should mark his restring place.

or place.

The collect committee who have charge of the letteration ceremonies have issued the following:

Programme for the formal defication of the Halleck moment, at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1238.

Francisco will commance at two o'clock P. M. Mr. S. B. Chittenden will presize.

Aprile Band

thence will preside.

the Band will great a Lines on Burns," by General James Grant Wilson. Music. De the Mand Form withen for the occasion, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Houses, Sinch. Dy Mr. Houser, Dy Mr. Houser, Che accretion will terminate in sensor for visitors to take the afternoon trains for New York and Soster. S. B. CHITTENDEN, LEWIS R. FLLHOT, W.M. W. BALLDWIN, ROBERT HONE.

THE PRODUCTS OF WYOMING. Discoveries of Gold, Cineabar, Quicksilver

and Coal Oil.

The Laranie Scatter is enthusiastic on the subset of the mining prospects in that region. It seems o tunk it is now an established fact that the mines mear there are among the rictiest which have been count on this continent. Not less than forty or fifty allies in length on the various galence in the mountains opposite have been prospected and found rich, generally averaging from ten to twenty-lave cents to the pain. There are littlefaces of union of guiches embracing the headwaters of the lig and Lutte Lammer rivers. Convergence of the lig and Lutte Lammer rivers.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The En-President's Vivvos of the Feithers Nicusius.

BUPFALO, July 4, 1860.

I called to-day upon me Millend Pillingers, ex-Tresident of the United States, to accordant that gentlemant's vivvos of the important public questions of the time. I found that at this are office in Court states, and a still present of the proposed to the proposed prophenous and when he was the occupant of the Winter House. In the work of the time. I found that at this are office in Court states of the winter of the time. I found that at the sare office in Court states with the fattle campe time had made in his agricultural to the work of the time. I found that at the sare office of years are not well as the sare office of the proposed and when he was the occupant of the Winter House. In the presence of well and the same departed, courtly and artible gentleman and the ment of the present of the work of the time of the present of pie and actual government look to with respect and veneration, particularly when the times are out of joins or great questions of policy come up. Probably the long existence, stability and wonderful prosperity of tae Cainese empire may be attributed in part to this conservative neuture in the institutions of the country. I alluded, too, to the fact that in this age all really great and liberal-minded states, men recognize the power and usefuniess of the press, and make that the machine of enlightening or correcting public opinion. I gave as a particular example count Bismarck's receat remarkable conversation with the correspondent of the Biskald—a conversation promptly accorded upon application of the correspondent, and the time appointed by the Minister himself for it when he knew the object was to publish what he might say. This was really more important than a State paper or a speech in the Prussian Parliament, because he spoke without reserve and in plain terms, both as to his own position with regard to the king and political parties and as to the domestic and foreign policy of Prussia. Of course he was aware that the views he expressed, though published in the leading journal of a distant country, would go back to Europe and be spread over Germany and the Conlineat. In thus recognizing the power and usefulness of the press Bismarck showed the same grasp and comprehensiveness of mind which have marked his public conduct throughout. In conclusion, I suggested to Mr. Fillmore that his views would have more weight because he has no political aspirations or party, and that all unprejudiced and right thinking people would believe in desired only to serve his country, whether they should agree with him in opinion or not.

would believe he desired only to serve his country, whether they should agree with him in opinion or not.

The first subject of conversation introduced was that of General Grant and his administration. Mr. Filimore believes General Grant means well and wishes to do right, but that through his inexperience in politics and public affairs he has got hinself into the meshes of the politicans and has lost the finest opportunity of benefiting the country. He referred part.cularly to General Grant's position immediately after the inauguration with regard to the Tenure of Office act and the dufficulties which the politicians in Congress raised about the Cabinet. He thinks that had Grant been firm in requiring the repeal of the Tenure of Office act and the confinent ton of his Cabinet as first formet the Senate would have yielded; for Grant held at that time the confidence of the people and would have been supported by them. Besides, Senators as well as members of the House, wanted the distribution of the offices, and the President had, in the power of nomination, the winning card. Had he refused to make any appointments, unless this act were repealed, the Senators would have ocen so impressed by his frances and so anxious to got the offices for their friends and supporters that they would have swept the act from the statute book. Nor would they have entbarrassed the Fresident about his Cabinet nor have led him to change the original cast of it to suit their political views and ends. Distasteful as were his first Cabinet appointments and the policy in making them to these politicans, and much as they weaded

A Child Stolen for the Parpose of Reward-Its Desertion, Good Fortune and Happy

(Prom the Peoria (ill.) Transcript.)

In the winter of 1865 there resided in Terre Haute, Ind., a Mr. William Cook, who had a wife and one child three years of age. Mrs. Cook started on a visit with the little fellow to a friend, and while waiting at the Union depot, Indianapolis, was approached by a gentlemanly looking personage, who, after patting and fonding the little boy, asked permission to take him out and buy him some caudy. She gave her consent, and the stranger departed with the boy. The lady waited for his return, but he did not come back. The time for the departure of the train drew near, but stid the child could not be found. A search, lasting througa days and months, was unsuccessful in revealing the whereabouts of the missing boy. Advertisements were neserted in the leading papers, and the skill of the detective force was resorted to, but all wittout avail. The parents were flually forced to the conviction that their child had either been murdered or had deed of grief. In the year 1837 Clark Conrad, formerly a member of the Second regiment Michigan mismity, was arrested in the northern part of this State on a charge of breaking open a saile. He was convicted and sent to Joliet. Mr. L. E. Berry, of Pontlac, an old New York detective, hearing of the abduction of the child, had worked the case so far as to lead him to think Conrad knew something about the matter. By working upon Conrad and promising to use his influence to get him pardoned for the crime of safe-breaking he induced him to divinge the whereabouts of the child and the particulars of the adduction. Conrad and promising to use his influence to get him pardoned for the crime of safe-breaking he induced him to divinge the whereabouts of the child and the particulars of the adduction. Conrad and promising to use his influence to get him pardoned for the crime of safe-breaking he induced him to divinge the whereabouts of the child and the particulars of the adduction. Conrad and the supposed whe abjuction, and are states as a series. She was [From the Peoria (III.) Transcript.]

ness and so naxious to get the officer for their friends and supported that the would have write the resident about the Caucht of a way to the control of th

The Methodists in Camp at Round Lake-A City in the Hemlock Woods-Over a Thousand Tents on the Ground-The Opening Ex-ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 7, 1869.

Those who never attended a Methodist camp meeting have missed one of the most interesting and pleasant events of the day. Ever since the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, it has been the practice of the members of the Church to encamp in the woods for a period of a week during the summer months, and to devote all their attention to religious worship. In the South-ern States these meetings possessed extraordinary interest. In addition to the usual attractions of camping in the forests, the Southern aristocrace, which turned out to such gatherings en masse, gave to the scene an air of elevance suggestive of our most fashionable watering places; and the colored population, which always had a share of the time allotted to them specially for their exercises, entering into the spirit of the occasion with all the demonstrative fervor of their nature, each day presented a spectacle that drew thousands of lookers-on about them. The sten torian voices of the men and far-reaching shouts o the women in those colored meetings; their "wrest-lings with the spirit" in the straw among the benches; their frantic and unceasing leaps "under benches; their frantic and unceasing leaps "under the power," until they fell prostrate and insensible, to be prayed and sung over as special objects of divine favor; their impassioned prayers, full of poetic imagery, and their sonorous songs, formed a peculiar feature of religious life in the South, and made an impression upon the visitor that lasted years after all other incidents of the occasion had faded into oblivion. The rebellion for a time put an end to these meetings, and when after the war they were resumed, so great a change had taken place if the social circles of the South and in the relations between the two races, that their annual religiour reunions since seem to have lost the zeal and warmth which previously rendered them so at

reunions since seem to have lost the zeal and warmth which previously rendered them so attractive.

A NATIONAL CAMP MERTING, at which every Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States should be atmaily represented, was proposed soon after the close of the war, and in July, 1867, the first National Methodist Encampment was held at Vineland, N. J. In 1868 the Methodists held their second great camp meeting at Manheim, Pa., after which it was decided to hold the next one at the present location, Round Lake, N. Y. Both the meetings of 1867 and 1888 were attended by thousands from all parts of the country, and proved so successful in every respect that the annual recurrence of these great religious gatherings has become a fixed fact. A national committee, composed of eighteen distinguished divines, selected from various sections of the country, and presided over by Rev. J. S. Inskip, of the Baltimore Conference, has charge of the meetings, and in their circular on the subject define their object as follows:

The special design of this meeting is to awaken a deep interest in the doctine and experience of Christian holiness, as set forth in the recognized theological standards of the Methodial Episcopal Church and taugit and anjoyed by many of the people of tod of other denominations. We hope by continued and earnest prayer and thorough heart searching before the Lord to induce those who may attend the meeting to inquire for the "old paths" and seek after "the way in which the fathers went. We have no new measures, not entered to the modern of the properties of the control of the relies of the meeting should encourage the people to bring their unconverted friends with them and earnesty labor for their salvation. Our experience and observation have amply demonstrated that the work of awakening, conversion and sanctification may advance simultaneously with great power and success.

ROUND LAKE

rected friends with them and earliestly labor for their salvation. Our experience and observation have amply deconcation may advance simultaneously with great power and
success.

NOTING LAKE

is a heautiful sheet of water midway on the line of
the Troy and Saratoga Railread and in the heart of
one of the most picturesque sections of the country.
Forty acres of hemiock and beech woods on the borders of the lake were purchased two years ago by
railure set the "footing Lake Camp Meeting
Association," and laid out in the most elaborate manner into permanent avenues and
sirects, with plats for contages, tents &c.
Stareholders in the association are allowed, filtering
by twenty feet, free of rent. The trustees desire to
distribute the shares as far as possible, not allowing
any one person to have over two or three shares.
The whole amount of serip is not to exceed \$25,000, to
be divided into shares of slito each located principal
are remained in the same principle as the interest of the association will permit, to the amount of \$25,000, to
be divided into shares of slito each locating interesbalances in the hands of the treasurer may insuffy
after meeting all legal claims against the association.
All surplus or excess after maxing such improvements on the grounds and public buildings as the
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from through one of the production of the

THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING. grams are constantly being received by the man agers in relation to accommonations, and by to morrow might there will be at least 15,000 people of the ground.

morrow night there will be at least 15,000 people on the ground.

THE CLERGY is represented by over 200 preachers, including such divines as Peck, McDonald, Cook man. Roberts, Rughes, Gray, Horne, Hubbell, McLean, Weis, Wood, Coleman, Anama, Boote, Dunn, Osborn, Thompson, Clemm and Pomeroy. Bishop Simpson is expected to arrive to-night, and it is reported that Mr. Punishop will also be here.

The exercises cannot be regarded as fully under way yet, in consequence of many bein? 40ctipled in arranging their quarters; but a few hours more will suffice to complete the accommodations for all, and by to-morrow the meeting will be in init operation. Everything is in perioet order, the accommodations are excellent, and the locality one or the most pleasent resorts to be found; and no one was can empaper from hing of and dusty city should fail to attend the meeting.

ADDRESS TO ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

An Important Meeting of the Catholic Clergy

men of the Diocese of New York.

The Catholic clergymen of the diocese of New York assembled yesterday at St. Patrick's cathedrai, for the purpose of presenting an andress to the Holy Father. At eleven o'clock about eighty reverend gentlemen were present. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. William Quinn, who moved that the Vicar General, Rev. Dr. Starrs, take the chair, Rev. William Quinn was called on to act as secretary or the meeting.

The reverend chairman then explained the object for the meeting.

of the meeting, which was to adopt an address to be presented to the Pope, which would express the love and devotion of the people and clergy for the person of the sovereign Pontiff and of sympathy for him in all that pertained to his office as head of the Church. The address, written in Latin, was then read by Rev. Dr. McGiynn and adopted as the expression of the whole body. It was then resolved that the address be accompanted by an offering, and that both be placed in the bands of the Most Reverend Archbisnop, to be pre-sented by him to the Holy Father on his arrival in The sum of \$4,600 was immediately subscribed. This sum will no doubt be largely increased by the contributions of several reverend gentlemen of the diocese who were unable to attend the meet ing. After the address was signed and the names of the contributors were taxen a committee was named to wait on the Archbishop and invite him to the meeting. In a few minutes the Archbishop was m

troduced by the committee.

The Rev. Dr. Starrs, after a few words of explanation, called on Rev. William Quinn to read the fol-lowing address, which had been previously adopted by the meeting:-

THE ADDRESS.

New York, July 7, 1849.

To the Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archoshop

New York:- MOST REVEREND AND RESPECTED SIR-HAVING

To the Most Rev. John McCLOSECY, Archinshop of New York:—

Most Reverend and Respected Sir.—Having been convened in the calliedral for a specific purpose, the ciergymen of the arcaliloses have judged it a fitting occasion for attesting in a body not only their profound respect for your episcopal character, but in addition the devotion and sincere affection they cear you personally.

This united atterance of feelings long shared by them individually has had, as may well be conceived, no merely casual prompting to publicity.

Very few weeks are to clapse before you set out from our snores in obedience to a sommons from the supreme Pontiff and islaner of the Caristian world: and while our prayers, as is meet, will go with you in your auspictous journey to the Ecumenical Council, yet we do not close our eyes to the fact that at takes you away for the first time from among your people and from us, your clergy, who long enjoyed your daily counsel and encouragement.

In presence of this first separation we cannot help recailing the anxiety that was, years ago, maniested not only in this important chocese, out everywhere throughout the country, to know who was to be chosen to sit in the chair made vacant by the death of that truly eniment prelate, Archibishop Hughes. Our Holy Father soon appeased that anxiety, and the nonor settled worthly on you.

While, however, the world at large saw but the new dignity of metropolitian addeed to those you had long honored and graced as Bishop of Albany, we who were to be sharers of its unseen trains and solicitudes saw clearly in your presence among us the new impulse to be given to the needs of this everexpanding diocese, realized foods in the many churches and institutions everywhere in process of erection, and saw, moreover, that we were to be brought in contact with personal qualities that must ever evoke attachment to their possessor and hearty co-operation in all his undertakings.

We are aware of the traits enumerated by the apostle as constituting a perfect closnop, and we

to carry with it great weight in view of the fact that they were the ciergy of a diocese where religion had already made great progress, and where in the course of time it is destined to make still greater progress. He said that he could not find words to express his joy in that inding around him a body of prests who were so devoted to their holy calting, and who, by their zeal, fidelity and co-operation, had contributed so largely to lessen the burdens of his episcopal office. He said also that in taking his departure for a short time from his diocese he had no anxieties, for he felt that they all labored, not to piease him, but with him to piease a common Master in the fathful discharge of their dutes. After further remarks from the Archbishop the meeting adjourned to partake of an excellent lunch provided by the Vicar General in one of the halls in the asylum on Prince street.

the cated on the principal avenues and good water flows on every hand from drinking found training to the flow of the method, the pines resembles more a small city than a congregation of water flows of the method of the camp ground. At Alleany many pined the party from the kazarer Sates, and all of the camp ground. At Alleany many pined the party from the kazarer Sates, and all registers as to delay the train neuty an uour with act rangements for transporting the sinden interconce of the camp ground. At Alleany many pined the party from the kazarer Sates, and all registers as to delay the train neuty an uour with act rangements for transporting the sinden interconce of the camp change of the sinden interconce of the sinden int DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

LIVERPOOL. Steamship. Russia B Carne, A Carne, Miss S. Perry, Jay Choice, Jr., and wife; Mr and Mrs Fisher, R Canne, Dett. wife and sevent H Finise. A G Daliman, R Domain, Charles Watson, H J. Hatch, N F Haich and wife, J. B Come and wife, M Livingston, G H Jones, Augustine Smith, E J. Manning and wife, Mr and Mrs M G Freebody, D Parich, Jr., A L Curtisa, Miss Holhett, Master J Hatchaylus, Master R Rannstyne, M Jone Sibrine, I F T Basia, E L Richie, Right Rev J Meisler, E D Mandolphe, Mr and Mrs A S Askee, C Barry, W T David, N Domean, U E Strong, R B Mannion, J F. Rent, G F Coulier, J O Howard, P Tally, N very Rev L Vandonbeade, T Cuyler and wile, P & P. Tally, N very Rev L Vandonbeade, T Cuyler and wile, P & P. Tally, N very Rev L Vandonbeade, T Cuyler and wile, P & P. Tally, N very Rev L Vandonbeade, T Cuyler and wile, P & P. Tally, N very Rev L Vandonbeade, T Cuyler and wile, N & B. Strong, R B Mannion, J F. Ment, G Feerne and wile, Miss K Bennett, Nies M B. Greene and wile, Miss K Bennett, Nies M Hall, S Guilec and wife, J J Kew, W B Swan, R Swan, P de Belvena, J G Mason, J M W Gurke, P J Regen, B Whitehear, T bomas Bower, Mr 2nd Mis A Taft, M Lawrenco, il W Brethun, A Bernewool, J Roon, D Blake, O Heyworth, S Tomostre, C Lamrerey, B T Todon, D Blake, O Heyworth, S Tomostre, C Lamrerey, B T Todon, D Blake, O Heyworth, S Tomostre, C Lamrerey, B Todon, D Blake, O Heyworth, S Tomostre, C Lamrerey, B Todon, D W H Tillinghat, J Sonsayeth, wife and servant, J is issuiffer wife and two doublurs; Mr S H Hollek, daughter and two colletes, J Pire, J Chefenston, H Harner, Mr A & Knieg and wife, G Davis and son, Mr Bordon, Miss Anne L Harnon, Miss Mills Mr E L Storr, W H Histor, M However, H J Butterfield and son, Mr W H Davis, F Consulty, Mrs A Knieg and wife, G Davis and Son, Mr Bordon, Miss E M Andrews, Messay Abbutt, and Groope Barra and wallenger, M F R Gomes, J S Racing, Mr A L Maria, Miss E M Andrews, Messay Abbutt, and Groope Barra C Robbins, G P Harrison, Mr and Mrs B Mott, Master M Cam